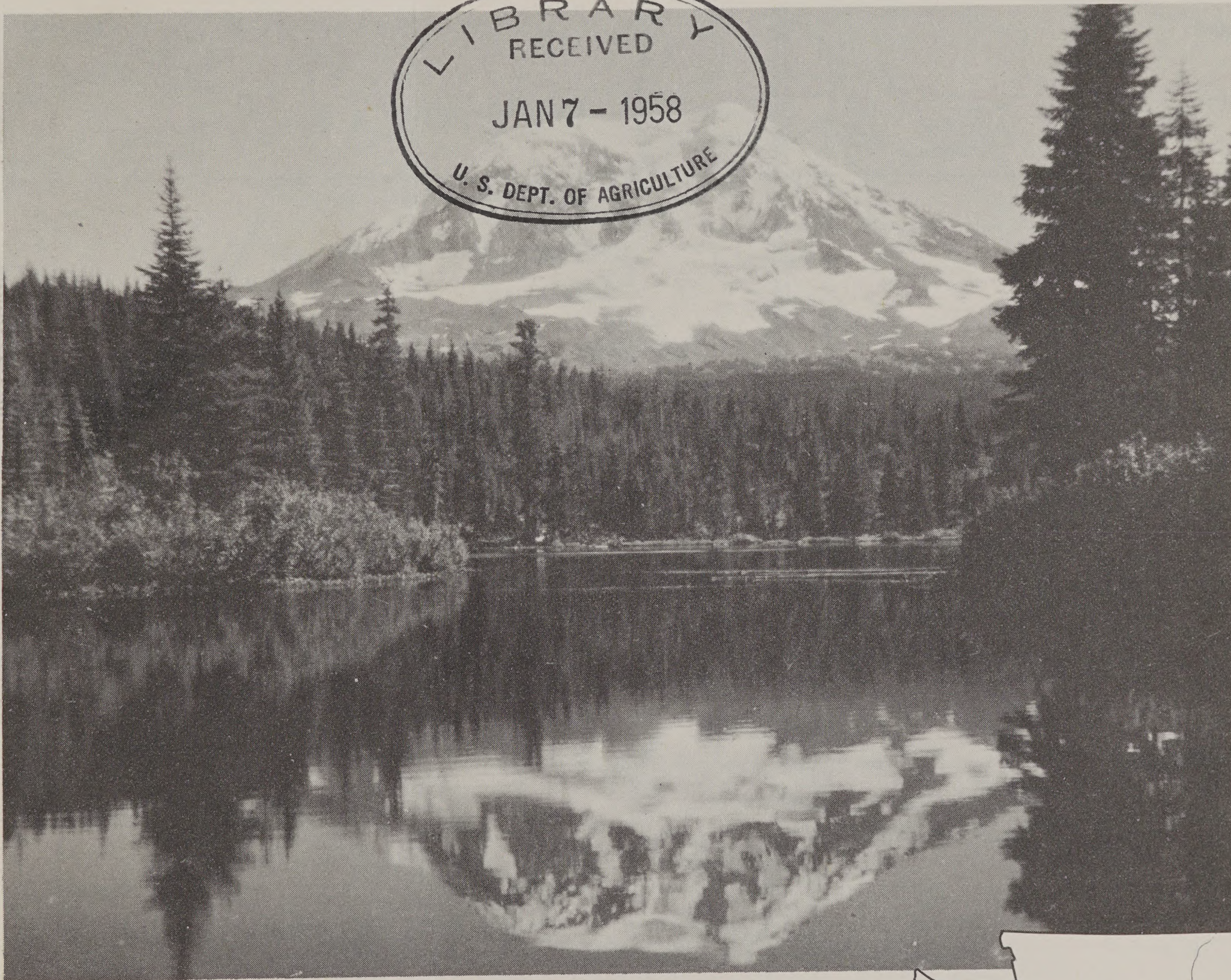
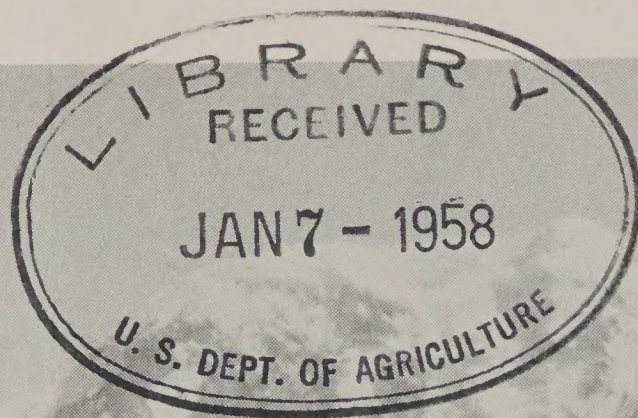


Historic, Archive Document

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GIFFORD PINCHOT

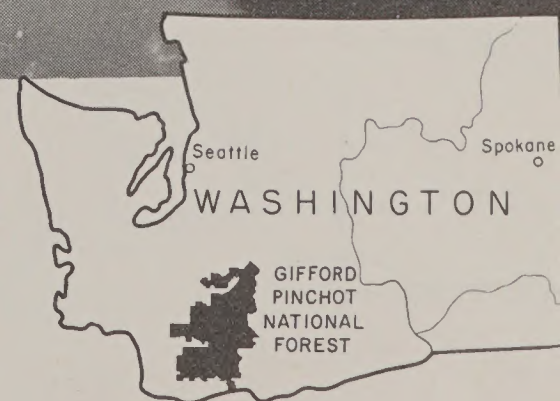
NATIONAL FOREST



F-435971

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE • FOREST SERVICE
Pacific Northwest Region

September 1957





Wilderness type recreation is sought by many people.

GIFFORD PINCHOT NATIONAL FOREST straddles the Cascade Range from central Washington south to the Columbia River. Snow- and glacier-clad Mt. Adams and Mt. St. Helens tower over the central part of the forest. These extraordinary mountains and many other features provide numerous scenes of spectacular beauty. For many years after its establishment, the forest had been called "Columbia National Forest." The forest was renamed for America's great conservationist Gifford Pinchot, who gave the first real impetus to forest conservation in the United States, by Presidential proclamation on June 15, 1949.

The forest can be reached from several major highways. U. S. Highway 99 parallels the western edge of the forest; U. S. Highway 830 passes along the extreme southern edge in spectacular Columbia Gorge; and Washington State Highway 5 passes through the northern part along scenic Cowlitz River.

The major resources of the forest are water, timber, recreation, forage, and wildlife. Multiple-use land management requires careful integration of all the uses of these resources to provide "the greatest good to the greatest number in the long run."

WATER

The forest is the source of an extensive network of streams and rivers. Much of this water produces hydroelectric power. Some is also used for irrigation and for domestic and industrial use. The water-producing capacity of this forest is certainly one of its most important resources. As population and industry grow, its importance will correspondingly increase. An adequate cover of trees, grass, brush, weeds, and other vegetation helps to hold the soil in place and keeps it sufficiently porous to allow rain and snow to soak through this protective layer. Flash floods are prevented or minimized, and the stored water is gradually released from cool springs and streams in a steady flow. The production of an adequate supply of pure water is integrated with every other forest use.

TIMBER

Timber is one of the valuable resources on the Gifford Pinchot. Its 968,000 acres of commercial forest land contain approximately 26.5 billion board-feet of merchantable sawtimber. Most of it is Douglas-fir; varying amounts of other species common to the Pacific Northwest make up the rest. The amount of the annual timber harvest is based on the amount of annual growth. According to present figures, 396,000,000 board-feet can be harvested each year indefinitely.

The Government itself logs no timber. Instead, Government timber is sold through competitive bidding. On the cutover areas, unless seedlings become established naturally, young trees are planted. Each year timber sales amount to more than \$5,000,000, which goes to the Federal Treasury. Twenty-five percent of the receipts from timber sale and other land uses is returned each year to the States for distribution to the counties in proportion to the national forest acreage.

GRAZING

High mountain meadows are used by domestic livestock for summer range. Under a permit system approximately 1,000 cattle and 7,500 sheep are authorized to graze. This summer range is important to the yearlong operations of nearby ranchers.

RECREATION AND WILDLIFE

More than 500,000 recreation visitors use the forest each year. The area abounds in natural features—many lakes, snow-capped peaks, white-water streams, and two wild areas. The recreation resources are many and diverse: lake and stream trout fishing, hunting, spectacular tours by car, saddle and pack trips, and hiking and mountain climbing.

Numerous free forest camps and picnic grounds are located adjacent to areas of special attraction and provide opportunities for camping and picnicking in attractive

forest settings. In late summer one of the outstanding attractions is the famous huckleberry fields in the Twin Buttes area on the Mt. Adams Ranger District. For many years Indians have made an annual trek to pick and dry these delicious berries. Sections of the berry fields are reserved for the exclusive use of the Indians. According to present plans, the production of berries on a large part of this area will continue to be favored in the future.

The forest area is important as the home for many black-tailed deer, Rocky Mountain elk, and black bear. Mountain goats may be found in scattered herds in the higher mountains. State fish and game laws apply on the national forest.

All larger streams contain game fish. Certain river systems, such as the Cowlitz River and East Fork Lewis River, are important spawning beds for migratory salmon and steelhead trout. Spawning beds thus under the protection of the national forest aid both sport fishermen and the commercial fishing industry. Many mountain lakes have excellent fishing for the more rugged sportsmen who can travel to them. Some of the more famous are: St. Helens, Goose, Packwood, Council, Blue, and Horseshoe Lakes.

The Cascade Crest Trail follows the backbone of the Cascade Range from Canada to the Columbia River. Its southern part is inside the Gifford Pinchot Forest. At the northern end of the forest, the sections through the Goat Rocks Wild Area and through Mt. Adams Wild Area are spectacular and singularly beautiful. Treks along the trail are extremely popular for hikers and horseback riders. Here are found innumerable opportunities for fisherman, photographer, and explorer.

SPECIAL AREAS

Gifford Pinchot Forest is fortunate in having several magnificent areas of special interest. These areas offer the visitor diverse recreational possibilities.

Bird Creek Meadows.—Bird Creek Meadows area on the south side of Mt.

Adams is widely noted for its scenic beauty. The large open terraces and broken rock ledges are unusual and interesting. Visitors seeking wild flowers will find them abundant. Several miles of trail through the meadows allow access without damage to the wild flowers. From the meadows a sweeping view of the surrounding country with Mt. Hood and Mt. Jefferson in Oregon in the distance amply rewards any visitor to this area.

Mt. Adams Wild Area.—Mt. Adams Wild Area, one of great beauty, was set aside in 1942 to safeguard 42,411 acres of wilderness. Mt. Adams, second highest peak in Oregon and Washington, dominates the landscape. Its elevation is 12,307 feet above sea level. An extinct volcano, the mountain was formed by successive convulsions and lava flows. Even in summer the upper slopes are covered with snow and glaciers, a breath-taking contrast to the bare soil and green timbered slopes below. The best access to the wild area is from the south side by way of Trout Lake, Wash.

Goat Rocks Wild Area.—Originally established in 1931 as the Goat Rocks Primitive Area, this majestic section of the Cascade Range was reclassified as a wild area of 82,680 acres in 1940 and is located on both the Gifford Pinchot and Snoqualmie National Forests. The rugged unspoiled beauty of peaks and sparkling lakes is a true reward to the hardy persons who travel into this wild area. Visitors often see mountain goats scrambling up precipitous cliffs. Colorful wild flowers—the penstemon, saxifrage, lupine, larkspur, monkeyflower, avalanche-lilies, and Indian paintbrush—are found growing together. Because of its high elevation, 8,000 feet, the area is visited ordinarily only from mid-July to mid-September. The easiest access to this area is from Packwood, Wash.

Wind River Experimental Forest.—Wind River Experimental Forest was established many years ago to study various aspects of forest management. The interesting results of many experiments can be seen. Close to the experimental forest at

Hemlock Ranger Station on the Wind River District is the large Wind River Forest Nursery. Approximately 12,000,000 trees are produced here each year and sent to the 19 national forests in the Pacific Northwest Region for use in planting logged and burned areas. The nursery capacity is being expanded so that the annual production of trees can be increased to 20,000,000. Foresters from all over the world have come to visit both the experimental forest and the nursery.

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE

Protecting the forests from fire continues to be one of our most important activities. Each summer 75 lookouts and forest firemen are mobilized for this purpose. In addition, a 15-man crew is stationed in the Yacolt Burn. These men are used there and on other national forests in Washington and Oregon. Several old forest burns are grim reminders of what fires do in destroying plant and animal life. Although many of the fires are caused by lightning, those that are man caused are our most serious problem.

You can help to protect the forests by observing these few simple but important guides:

1. When camping, find out if a campfire permit is required and obtain one if needed. A permit may be obtained free from any forest officer.

2. Carry a shovel, ax, and water bucket with each car or packhorse train when camping on the national forest.

3. Do not smoke while traveling—whether by car, foot, or on horseback—except while on a paved or surfaced highway.

4. Crush out all cigars, cigarettes, and pipe heels on a rock or in mineral soil. Break all matches before throwing them away. Use your car ashtray.

5. Before building a campfire, select a spot in an opening, clear an area of at least 10 feet in diameter down to mineral soil, and build the fire in the center. Keep it small. Be especially careful when strong winds or

east winds occur. In this national forest east winds are dry winds in summer.

6. Never leave your campfire unattended even for a few minutes. Completely extinguish it with dirt and water.

7. Put out any uncontrolled fire you find burning, if possible, and then report it to the nearest forest officer. If you cannot put it out, go to the nearest telephone; the telephone operator will be glad to forward your message to the nearest forest station.

8. Read and observe directions on all fire posters.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR FOREST LAND

1. Leave a clean camp. Burn as much of your garbage, especially fish heads and cleanings, as you can. Place the rest in garbage cans or pits. If no cans or pits are provided where you camp, bury all garbage and refuse. Do not scatter straw.

2. Keep water supplies unpolluted. Dispose of refuse properly. Wash clothing away from springs, streams, and lakes.

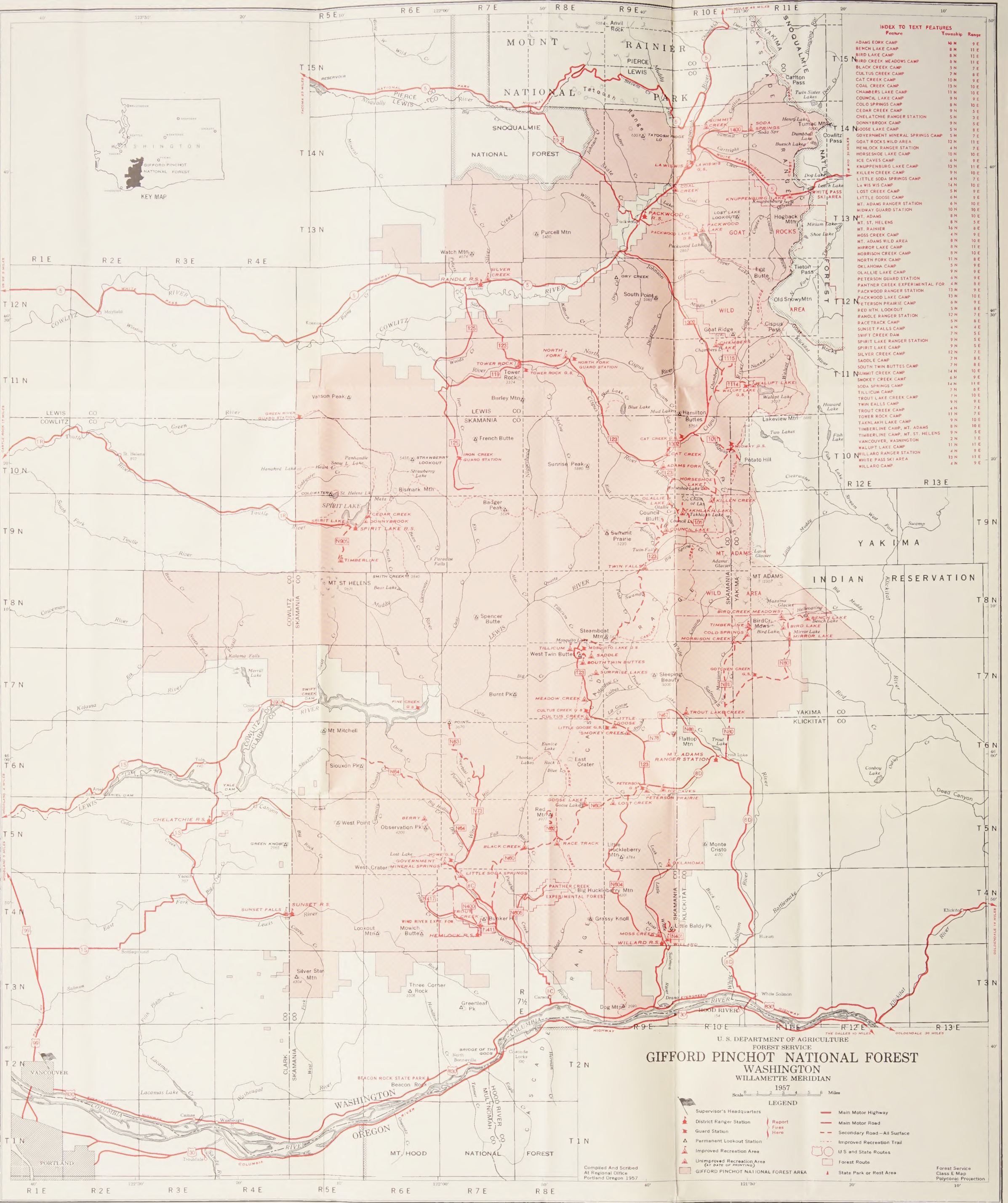
3. Preserve forest signs. They are posted for your information.

4. Observe State fish and game laws.

5. Cooperate with forest officers.

ADMINISTRATION

Gifford Pinchot National Forest is administered by the supervisor and his staff from headquarters in Vancouver, Wash. The forest is divided into eight ranger districts each supervised by a district ranger. They have yearlong assistants who help with timber sales and other technical work. The ranger district headquarters are located at Trout Lake, Willard, Hemlock, Chelatchie Prairie, Spirit Lake, Randle and Packwood. You are invited to visit and use your forest. The forest officers will be glad to assist you in every way possible.



IMPROVED FOREST CAMPS

Adams Fork—Off State Highway 5, on Randle and Trout Lake Forest Road 123, 25 miles from Randle. Elevation 4,200. Tables (15), fireplaces (15), sanitation facilities, water from lake. Fishing, hunting.

Bench Lake—Off U. S. Highway 830 and State Highway 8D, on Bird Creek Meadows Forest Road N80 at Bird Creek Meadows, 43 miles north of White Salmon. Elevation 4,850. Tables (14), fireplaces (14), sanitation facilities, water is piped. Alpine scenery, flowers, hiking, fishing at Bench Lake only. Difficult road for trailers.

Bird Lake—Off U. S. Highway 830 and State Highway 8D, on Forest Road N80. Elevation 5,550. Tables (4), fireplaces (7), sanitation facilities, water from lake. Alpine scenery, flowers, hiking.

Bird Creek Meadows—Off U. S. Highway 830 and State Highway 8D, on Forest Road N80. Elevation 6,000. Tables (17), fireplaces (12), sanitation facilities, water is piped. Alpine scenery, flowers, hiking.

Black Creek—Off U. S. Highway 830, on Carson-Guler Forest Road N60, 23 miles from Carson. Elevation 2,500. Tables (2), fireplaces (2), sanitation facilities, water from spring. Camping, fishing, and hunting.

Cat Creek—Off State Highway 5 and Randle and Trout Lake Forest Road 123, 27 miles from Randle. Tables (3), fireplaces (2), sanitation facilities, water from stream. Hunting, fishing.

Chambers Lake—Off State Highway 5 and Johnson Creek Forest Road 1302, on Chambers Lake Forest Road 1115, 40 miles east of Randle. Elevation 5,580. Tables (2), fireplaces (2), sanitation facilities, water from stream. Hunting, fishing. Depot for travelers to Goat Rocks Wild Area. Difficult road for trailers.

Coal Creek—On State Highway 5, 4 miles northeast of Packwood. Elevation 1,200. Tables (8), sanitation facilities, water from stream. Hunting, fishing.

Cold Springs—Off U. S. Highway 830 and State Highway 8D and Mt. Adams Forest Road N80, on Morrison Creek Forest Road N81, 40 miles north of White Salmon. Elevation 5,580. Shelter (1), tables (2), fireplaces (5), sanitation facilities, water from spring. Hunting. Base for climbing Mt. Adams.

Little Goose—Off U. S. Highway 830 and State Highway 8D, on Randle and Trout Lake Forest Road 123, 39 miles from White Salmon. Elevation 4,100. Tables (58), fireplaces (50), sanitation facilities, water piped. Huckleberries, hunting, fishing.

Little Soda Springs—Off U. S. Highway 830, on State Highway 8D, 18 miles northeast of Carson. Elevation 1,200. Tables (10), fireplaces (10), sanitation facilities, water from stream. Fishing, hunting.

Lost Creek—Off U. S. Highway 830 and State Highway 8D, on Carson-Guler Forest Road N60, 36 miles from White Salmon. Elevation 3,180. Table (1), fireplaces (2), sanitation facilities, water from stream. Hunting.

Mirror Lake—Off U. S. Highway 830 and State Highway 8D, on Mt. Adams Forest Road N80, at Bird Creek Meadows, 43 miles north of White Salmon. Elevation 5,250. Tables (12), fireplaces (10), sanitation facilities, water piped. Alpine scenery, flowers, hiking.

Morrison Creek—Off U. S. Highway 830 and State Highway 8D and Forest Road N80, on Morrison Creek Forest Road N81, 36 miles north of White Salmon. Elevation 4,800. Shelter (1), tables (4), fireplaces (4), sanitation facilities, water from spring. Hunting, mountain climbing.

Moose Creek—Off U. S. Highway 830, on Little White Salmon County Road, 20 miles northwest of White Salmon, 26 miles from North Bonneville. Elevation 4,100. Tables (2), fireplaces (4), sanitation facilities, water from stream. Hunting, fishing.

North Fork—Off State Highway 5, on Randle and Trout Lake Forest Road 123, 14 miles south of Randle. Elevation 1,200. Tables (24), fireplaces (24), sanitation facilities, water piped. Hunting, fishing.

Okanogan—Off U. S. Highway 830, on Little White Salmon County Road, 28 miles northwest of Willard, 28 miles northwest of White Salmon. Elevation 1,640. Tables (3), fireplaces (3), sanitation facilities, water from stream. Fishing, hunting.

Ollalie Lake—Off U. S. Highway 830 and State Highway 5, on Randle and Trout Lake Forest Road 123, 31 miles southeast of Randle, 46 miles north of Trout Lake. Elevation 4,100. Fireplaces (2), sanitation facilities, water from lake. Fishing, hunting.

Packwood Lake—Off State Highway 5, reached by Packwood Lake Trail, 6 miles southeast of Packwood. Elevation 2,867. Tables (4), sanitation facilities, water from lake. Hunting,

hunting. Private resort at lake has boats, meals, and overnight accommodations. On entrance, trail to Goat Rocks Wild Area and Cascade Crest Trail.

Peterson Prairie—Off U. S. Highway 830 and State Highway 8D, on Carson-Guler Forest Road N60, 32 miles northwest of White Salmon. Elevation 3,000. Tables (17), fireplaces (17), sanitation facilities, water piped. Camping, hunting.

Race Track—Off U. S. Highway 830 and State Highway 8D, on Carson-Guler Forest Road N60, 28 miles from Carson. Elevation 3,900. Tables (5), sanitation facilities, water from spring. Depot for travelers to Cascade Crest Trail and historic Indian playground.

Saddle—Off U. S. Highway 830 or State Highway 5 and Randle and Trout Lake Forest Road 123, on Twin Butte Forest Road N87, 49 miles from White Salmon. Elevation 4,300. Tables (18), fireplaces (16), sanitation facilities.

Silver Creek—On State Highway 5, 1 mile east of Randle. Elevation 900. Tables (26), fireplaces (15), sanitation facilities, water from stream. Fishing.

Snokey Creek—Off U. S. Highway 830 and State Highway 8D, on Randle and Trout Lake Forest Road 123, 37 miles from White Salmon. Elevation 3,750. Tables (21), fireplaces (15), sanitation facilities, water piped. Huckleberries, hunting.

Soda Springs—Off State Highway 5, on Summit Creek Forest Road 1400, 14 miles from Packwood. Elevation 2,700. Tables (4), fireplaces (3), sanitation facilities, water piped. Soda water, fishing, hunting. A difficult road for trailers.

South Twin Butte—Off U. S. Highway 830 or State Highway 5 and 1 mile off Randle and Trout Lake Forest Road 123, 47 miles from White Salmon. Elevation 4,200. Tables (18), fireplaces (10), sanitation facilities, water from a well. Huckleberries, hunting, fishing. On Cascade Crest Trail route.

Spirit Lake—On State Highway 1R, 46 miles east of Castle Rock. Three forest camps at lake. Boats for rent and accommodations available at private resorts. Depot for trail trips to backcountry.

Main South Shore—On State Highway 1R, on south shore of Spirit Lake. Elevation 3,200. Tables (120), fireplaces (100), sanitation facilities, water piped. Community kitchen, boat dock and landing. Fishing, swimming, camping.

Cedar Creek—On east shore of Spirit Lake, 2 miles from highway. Elevation 3,200. Tables (5), fireplaces (5), sanitation facilities, water from stream. Reached by trail.

Donnybrook—On east shore of Spirit Lake, 1½ miles from road. Reached by trail. Elevation 3,200. Tables (6), fireplaces (6), sanitation facilities, water from stream.

Spring Creek—Off U. S. Highway 830 and Randle and Trout Lake Forest Road 123, on Midway Loop Forest Road 101, 40 miles southeast of Randle, 54 miles northeast of Trout Lake. Elevation 4,400. Tables (2), fireplaces (3), sanitation facilities, water from stream. Hunting, fishing, huckleberries.

Summit Creek—Off State Highway 5, on Summit Creek Forest Road 1400, 12 miles northeast of Packwood. Elevation 2,450. Tables (4), fireplaces (4), sanitation facilities, water from stream. Fishing, hunting.

Sunset Falls—Off U. S. Highway 99 and U. S. Highway 830 and State Highway 1S, 10 miles southeast of Yacolt. Elevation 1,100. Tables (5), fireplaces (5), sanitation facilities, water piped. Hunting, fishing, swimming. National Forest land beyond camp closed to entry during fire season.

Takhlakh Lake—Off U. S. Highway 830 or State Highway 5 and Randle and Trout Lake Forest Road 123, on Midway Loop Forest Road 101, 34 miles southeast of Randle, 44 miles north of Trout Lake. Elevation 4,300. Tables (18), fireplaces (9), sanitation facilities, water from lake. Hunting, fishing, huckleberries. Splendid view of Mt. Adams.

Tillikum—Off U. S. Highway 830 or State Highway 5, on Randle and Trout Lake Forest Road 123, 48 miles from White Salmon. Elevation 3,900. Tables (67), fireplaces (54), sanitation facilities, water piped. Huckleberries, hunting, fishing, on Cascade Crest Trail.

Timberline Mt. Adams—Off U. S. Highway 830 and State Highway 8D and Mt. Adams Forest Road N80, on Morrison Creek Forest Road N81, 43 miles north of White Salmon. Elevation 6,000. Fireplaces (2), sanitation facilities, no water in vicinity of camp. Depot for climbing Mt. Adams. Difficult road for trailers.

Timberline Mt. St. Helens—Off U. S. Highway 99 and State Highway 1R, on Timberline Forest Road N905, 3½ miles south of Spirit Lake. Elevation 4,300. Tables (8), fireplaces (8), sanitation facilities, water piped. Difficult road for trailers.

Tower Rock—Off State Highway 5 and Randle and Trout Lake Forest Road 123, on Greenhorn Forest Road 119, 10 miles south of Randle. Elevation 4,200. Tables (6), fireplaces (6), sanitation facilities, water from stream. Hunting, fishing.

Trout Creek—Off U. S. Highway 830 and State Highway 8D, on Trout Creek Forest Road N411, 11 miles north of Carson. Elevation 1,150. Tables (10), fireplaces (10), sanitation facilities, water piped. Swimming, hunting, fishing.

Trout Lake—Off U. S. Highway 830 and State Highway 8D, on Trout Lake Forest Road N411, 11 miles north of Carson. Elevation 1,150. Tables (10), fireplaces (10), sanitation facilities, water piped. Swimming, hunting, fishing.

Wapinitia—Off U. S. Highway 830 and State Highway 8D, on Forest Road N80, 41 miles southeast of Randle. Elevation 2,750. Tables (5), fireplaces (5), sanitation facilities, water from stream. Hunting, fishing. Difficult road for trailers.

Willard—Off U. S. Highway 830, on Little White Salmon County Road, 19 miles from White Salmon. Tables (2), fireplaces (3), sanitation facilities, water from stream. Hunting, fishing.

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
GIFFORD PINCHOT NATIONAL FOREST
WASHINGTON
WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
1957**

Scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Miles

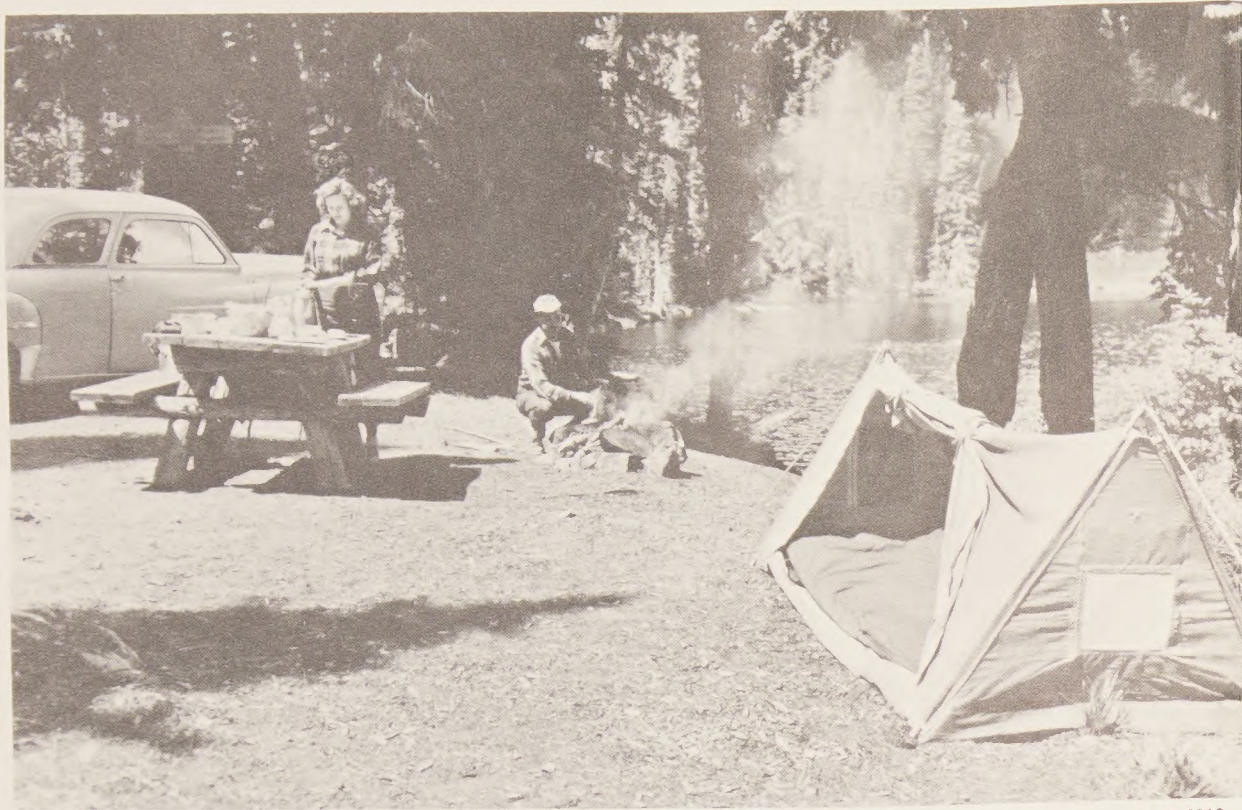
LEGEND

- Supervisor's Headquarters
- District Ranger Station
- Guard Station
- Permanent Lookout Station
- Improved Recreation Area
- Unimproved Recreation Area
- At Regional Office
- Portland Oregon 1957
- Report Fires Here
- Main Motor Highway
- Main Motor Road
- Secondary Road—All Surface
- Improved Recreation Trail
- U.S. and State Routes
- Forest Route
- State Park or Rest Area
- Forest Service
- Class E Map
- Polyconic Projection

Compiled And Scribed At Regional Office Portland Oregon 1957

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BIRD CREEK MEADOWS CAMP	8 N	11 E
BLACK CREEK CAMP	5 N	7 E
CULTUS CREEK CAMP	7 N	8 E
CAT CREEK CAMP	10 N	8 E
COAL CREEK CAMP	13 N	10 E
CHAMBERS LAKE CAMP	11 N	10 E
COUNCIL LAKE CAMP	9 N	9 E
COLOR SPRINGS CAMP	8 N	10 E
CEAR CREEK CAMP	9 N	5 E
CHELATCHEE RANGER STATION	5 N	3 E
DONNYBROOK CAMP	9 N	5 E
GOAT ROCKS WILD AREA	12 N	11 E
HENLOCK RANGER STATION	16 N	8 E
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ICE CAVES CAMP	4 N	9 E
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WALUPUT LAKE CAMP	11 N	11 E
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WHITE PASS SKI AREA	13 N	11 E
WILLAR CAMP	4 N	9 E



F-456948

Many fine forest camps are available for restful relaxation.



F-482102

Timber access roads are necessary to harvest timber. Cutover areas are promptly regenerated with natural seeding or by planting trees.



F-428125

Douglas-fir virgin forests are usually harvested by taking timber off small patches in the first cutting. Later cuttings will be made.



F-456960

Horseback riders visit modern lookout. Riding is one of many types of recreation for forest visitors.



F-482101

This national forest can produce 396 million board-feet of timber annually on a sustained basis.



F-456980

Forest ranger and permittee jointly inspect summer cattle range. Good range management is essential.



F-318801

Cascade Crest Trail crosses the forest from south to north along the beautiful summit of the Cascade Range.



F-385227

Lookouts are ever watchful for fires set by careless people or lightning. Be sure your fire is dead out.



F-461309

Wind River Forest Nursery will be expanded to produce 20,000,000 trees annually for planting cutover areas.



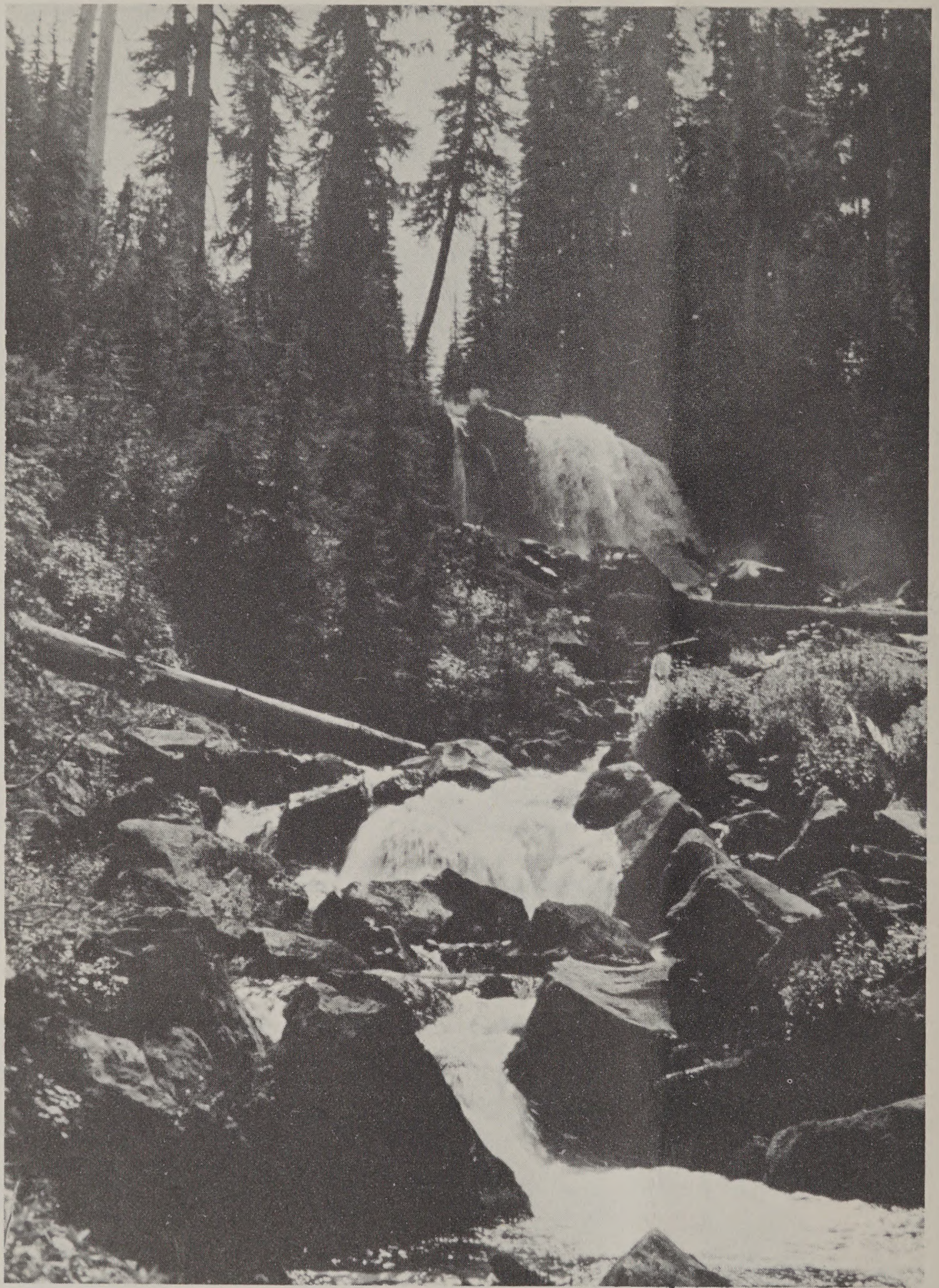
F-481787

Happy recreationists find their reward in ripe huckleberries for which Gifford Pinchot Forest is noted.



F-456975

Forage for wildlife and domestic livestock is an important product of the forest.



F-318778

Many scenes of spectacular alpine beauty reward the traveler.